

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1858.

NO. 40.

BY FULTON &amp; PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance, \$2 50

When payment is not made in advance, 3 00

Any person sending us five new subscribers, \$2 50.

As will receive the same, \$12 50, will receive the same, \$12 50.

The same for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING, WILMINGTON, N. C.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

At H. Von Dillan's store, North Water Street, where he can be found when not engaged in his business.

April 2, 1858. 31-13.

THOMAS W. PLAYER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 19, 1857-23-1y.

JOSEPH T. WALSH, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY.

CONWAYWAREHOUSE, S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND

W. Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Deo. 7-78-3m-13-3m.

CLARK &amp; FEIT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's

Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

Buggies and Rockaways constantly on hand.

Repairing of coaches and carriages and

parts in the neatest and most substantial manner.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.-27-1y.

P. HEINSBURGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Do on Alley South of binding Monthly Publications.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also to Music, Law and Medical Books.

Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and dispatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w-20-6m.

W. H. MCGRARY &amp; CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

D. M. McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, N. C.

D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch Bank Lumberton, Salisbury, do.

J. G. Lash, Cashier Branch Bank Lumberton, do.

J. E. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 10th, 1857. 23-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 17

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

23-1y.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Window Glass, Glycerine, Seeds, Perfume, Patent Medicines, &amp;c., &amp;c., corner of Front and Market streets, immediately opposite the old stand of Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectively informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Bricks, &amp;c.

N. B.—To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice

May 20-37-1y.

WILMINGTOM MARBLE WORKS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectively informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order, Mantles, Mantel Shelves, &amp;c., of the best quality, of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country. New and South.

From time to time, for building families, lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be recommended, or exchanged for the same.

May 20-37-1y.

WILMINGTOM HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Tack, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &amp;c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON, Oct 15-34-7-1y. No 5 Market st., near the wharf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A NUMBER

OF NEGROES, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND

GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of, find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber in Wilmington, DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1858. 43-1y.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. &amp; L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. &amp; R. Gray has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. &amp; W. R. Gray are left for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of the mill in all want of lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. G. Gray &amp; Co., is yet in operation, and is doing a large amount of business; we can make a saving convenience for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver lumber at White Hall, where persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.-41-1y.

FURNITURE ETC.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and the public generally, that he has just selected in the month of May, and will sell in the month of June, a large quantity of stock of Cabin Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's lowest cash prices, can offer rare inducements to purchasers.

The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Sets, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;

Brocatoles, and hair-cloth covering;

Sofas, Tete a Tete, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50;

Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;

Ottomans, Etagères and Corner Stands;

Centre Sofas and Card Tables;

Tables, Chairs, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Canoe Seats Chairs from 75 cents to \$24 each;

Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;

Sideboards and Secretaries;

A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, sets complete;

But, a sofa a great variety, from \$13 to \$50;

Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &amp;c.;

Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;

Towel and light stands;

Extension and folding Tables;

Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Pictures, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &amp;c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms in cash, or on large Sills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, fully indorsed, &amp;c.

JOHN D. LOVE, No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C., August 19, 1857. 26-12-56-1y.

LOOK OUT FOR MCGARTHUR.

GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL

likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. MCGARTHUR.

May 7th, 1858. 36-1y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LAST RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY

Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets.

For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N.

Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. W. M. BYN, WIMBURN, Administrator.

January 8th, 1858. 19-1y.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST SOLD AND OPENED.

THE PRESENT SEASON AT OUR STABLES, (late residence of

Gen. John Gray,) in Sampson County, and will

be let to a limited number of married persons.

Terms—Five dollars the month and \$1 to the County.

March 1st—per day 37 cents. The season will close on

March 1st—per day 37 cents.

TOUCHSTONE.

THIS CELEBRATED COLT WILL STAND THE

present season at our Stables, (late residence of

Gen. John Gray,) in Sampson County, and will

be let to a limited number of married persons.

Terms—Five dollars the month and \$1 to the County.

March 1st—per day 37 cents. The season will close on

March 1st—per day 37 cents.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER S.C.H. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:

50 boxes Luggage, Coffee, &amp;c., &amp;c.

25 lbs. Green Rio Coffee;

20 lbs. C. Yellow Sugar. Low cash at April 14.

GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT.

MILLS, Edgemont County, N. C. 900 to 1000 Bales Cot-

ton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad de-

pots, free of freight, to punctual customers, on 3 months

square, full iron frames, &amp;c., &amp;c.

A small advance on Manufacturers' wholesale prices, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE, Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-1y.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop,

50 boxes Luggage, Coffee, &amp; No. 1 Soap;

25 lbs. Green Rio Coffee;

20 lbs. C. Yellow Sugar. Low cash at April 14.

GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

March 19, 1858. 30-10-1y.

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &amp;c.

## PAINTS AND OILS.

## 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;

## 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Paint Oil; 500 lbs.

## 50 lbs. dry assorted;

## 10 lbs. Spanish Brown;

## 5 lbs. Indian Red;

## 5 lbs. Chrome;

## 5 lbs. Linseed Oil;

## 2 lbs. Best Sperm Oil;

## 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;

## 100 lbs. Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale

## whole and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT.

## Oct. 2-5-1y. Drugist &amp; Chemist.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,  
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.—Some of the districts in New Hanover county have not yet appointed delegates to the County Convention to meet on Tuesday of June Court. There is yet abundant time, and we trust the matter will be attended to during this and next week.

The Sinking Fund.—Mr. McRae's Project.

This morning we were sitting with a copy of the acts of the last session of our State Legislature before us, reading the "Act to create a Sinking Fund," ratified the 2d day of February, 1857, when we happened to pick up the Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday, and found that the Editors of that paper had already called attention to the subject for the purpose of showing that the idea of giving stocks of the Raleigh and Gaston Road to assist in the construction of the Fayetteville and Western Road, is clearly out of the question.

Since, however, this matter has been noticed at all, we propose to go into it a little farther and give the words of the law. On page 63 of the published acts, we find the commencement of the act creating the Sinking Fund, and as the whole act is not long, we prefer giving it in full to merely stating its provisions. It is as follows:—

AN ACT TO CREATE A SINKING FUND.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all such moneys, dividends, taxes or revenues as may be assigned and set apart by the General Assembly for that purpose shall constitute, and be a sinking fund to pay the debt of the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That Thomas Rufus, seu, Weldon N. Edwards and David L. Swain, be, and they are hereby appointed the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," with all the powers conferred on corporations by the 36th chapter of Revised Code, so far as they are applicable; and any vacancy which may hereafter occur in this board shall be filled by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council of state.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall appoint a secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and accurate record of the proceedings of each and every meeting of the commissioners, and also in books to be kept for that purpose a correct account of the receipts, disbursements, investments, and reinvestments of the sinking fund.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all moneys, dividends, taxes or revenues, set apart by the General Assembly for the purpose of raising a sinking fund, or increasing the same, shall be paid into the public treasury, a true and accurate account of which shall be kept by the public treasurer, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all moneys paid into the public treasury, for or on account of the sinking fund, shall be under the exclusive control and management of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and in no case appropriated or paid out by the treasurer, except upon the order of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and signed by each and every member of the board.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall hold their meetings in the office of the public treasurer, and shall receive three dollars *per diem*, together with their secretary, for each and every day employed in the management of the sinking fund, to be paid by the public treasurer, out of any money in the treasury.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the board of commissioners, not only to invest and reinvest all funds placed under their directions, but to report to each and every session of the General Assembly, their proceedings, with such suggestions as they deem best for their increase of the fund, and the preservation of the public credit.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all the dividends on the stock of the State, in the North Carolina Railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and the dividends on stocks in all other railroads built or being built, all plankroads, turnpikes, roads, and navigation companies, not otherwise appropriated, and all excess of revenue collected under Revenue laws after paying the annual charges upon the treasury, be and the same are hereby assigned and set apart to raise a sinking fund to pay the debt of the State, and relieve the people from taxation. And the commissioners of the sinking fund are hereby authorized to sell any of the stocks of the State herein named, whenever the same may be sold at their par value. [Ratified the 2d day of February, A. D., 1857.]

This, of course, settles Mr. McRae's Fayetteville Road project. Like all his other projects, it is totally impracticable.

There is one thing that has struck us in connection with this matter, and that is, the little publicity given to the laws of our State. The press can with difficulty arrive at any accurate knowledge of what is going on in Raleigh. It is by mere accident that a newspaper proprietor can get possession of a copy of any law pending before either House; and after the laws have been passed there are no adequate measures adopted to give them due publicity.

We do not advocate any wasteful extravagance, but we think that laws to be obeyed ought to be known, and certainly the legal axiom that ignorance of the law excuses no man, must favor of tyranny, unless the State has adopted the proper means for removing that ignorance, or has, at least placed it in the power of the subjects of the law to inform themselves, without incurring so great an expense as to amount to a prohibition. We think also, that all laws pending before the Legislature of the State should be printed in sufficient numbers to admit of one copy being sent to every newspaper in the State, and that the duty of seeing such copy sent should devolve upon some certain officer to be indicated. Members are too apt to forget.

The laws of the United States, published in certain papers "By Authority," are paid for at quite a low rate. It used to be one dollar a page. Now, this is very considerably below the average rates of advertising, but insomuch as a good deal of the matter so published is of interest to the readers of papers, there has been no difficulty in having the publication made at the rates indicated. The laws of the last session of our State Legislature made about 170 pages, exclusive of Index, etc., which need not be published. At one dollar a page this would be \$170 for each paper in which publication might be made, and \$1,360 should this publication be made in one newspaper in each of the eight districts in the State. This, once in two years, would be \$680 per annum, a mere trifling sum less than was paid to Major Gwynn for making a jolly steamboat excursion through, over and around the locks and dams of the Cape Fear and Deep River navigation.

Say, however, that it cost twice as much as we have estimated, then it would be money well bestowed—not for the newspapers, for they could make nothing by the operation and the magnificent sum of \$680 or even \$1,360 per annum would be rather a small bribe for the press of the State—rather than pay for its conductors to fatten on; but for this small sum the laws of the State could be placed within the reach of nearly every man in the State, of every man in fact, who might choose to avail himself of the opportunity of examining them.

*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

N. W. Woodfin, Esq., of Asheville, passed through Weldon on Friday last. He gave as his opinion that Judge Ellis would beat Mr. McRae in Clingman's district, further than Gov. Bragg beat Mr. Gilmer, so says the correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat. In this we think there is no mistake. Judge Ellis' majority in Craigie's and Clingman's districts will be without a parallel.

The Greensboro' Patriot has, we think, been rather premature in its ill-disguised rejoicing over the troubles of the Coal line. The 180 passengers a day over the Virginia and Tennessee route may be set down to fancy. The trains on that road have, it is true, carried two coaches, but sixty passengers a day is a liberal estimate for them, and of these very few indeed have been carried off from our lines. They have carried very little more than the local travel of the vast region depending upon them would indicate. Our lines here are doing very well, when the depression of all the interests of the country is taken into consideration, and their managers apprehend no material diminution of receipts—none that the development of the country will not more than make up, as soon as trade revives, and the general stagnation passes away.

The Washington *Union* reaches this office very irregularly—more so than any paper on our list. Why?

Congress did very little on Monday. The consideration of Mr. Mason's report and resolutions has been postponed until Friday.

Our neighbors of the *Herald* must be mistaken about the Bank of Cape Fear. It has not resumed specie payments.

## Routes and Distances.

The press is too apt to take things on trust and thus be made the dupes of those who have ends of their own to serve. Being deceived itself, it assists in deceiving its readers. As an instance of this fact, we may refer to the current statement now going the rounds of the newspapers, as to the distance between New York and New Orleans by the interior South-Western Route, from Richmond via the East Tennessee and Virginia, and other roads. That distance is put down at some thirteen hundred miles, and the actual time necessary to make the trip at 4 days and 17 hours, thus indicating a saving of over three hundred miles in distance and a considerable amount of time. Let us examine this and see how the actual official distances agree with the total as represented to the public. The following figures are believed to be perfectly correct—the distances are official, and the only variation that can exist must be found in the number of miles of staging which we may have made a little less or a little more, but the error cannot exceed ten miles either way. It stands thus:—

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern R. R., completed to Canton, Miss. 206 miles.
Southern Div. Miss. Central R. R.—length now, 28 ".
Stage Line from Goodman's Station, on same, to Water Valley, about 50 miles.
North Carolina Central, from Water Valley to Grand Junction on Mem. and Charleston R. R., 73 ".
From Grand Junction to Chattanooga, via Mem. & Charleston and Nashville & Chattanooga R. R., 257 ".
From Chattanooga to Dalton, via Western & Atlantic R. R., 38 ".
From Dalton to Knoxville, via E. Tenn. & W. R., 110 ".
From Knoxville to Bristol, via Va. & Tenn. R. R., 204 ".
From Bristol to Lynchburg, via South-Side R. R., 71 ".
From Bucksville to Richmond, via Richmond & Danville R. R., 53 ".
From Richmond to Washington, via Richmond & Petersburg & Potowmack R. R. and steamer, 130 ".
From Washington to Baltimore, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 40 ".
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, 100 ".
From Philadelphia to New York, 100 ".

1,635

Well, now, this makes the trifling difference of over three hundred miles, a rather noticeable discrepancy we think—between the actual facts and the flourishing assertions, and our figures cannot be disputed. We have looked also over the schedule of time, and find that it really comes to within an hour and a half of five days between New Orleans and New York.

Now let us compare the distances on this boasted short line with those on the present route, and, strange as it may seem, the present route is 23 miles the shortest, though it is to be kept for that purpose a correct account of the receipts, disbursements, investments, and reinvestments of the sinking fund.

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*Mr. Editor.*—The weather is growing warm in the "City of Rocks." That sentence is all you correspondents can say upon the subject of the weather.

The General Conference is pressing its business to a close—much is yet before the body. On yesterday the General Agents, Book Editors and Advocate Editors were elected. The Rev. J. B. McFerrin, Editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, was elected General Book Agent, to take charge of the great publishing interests of the Church. The Rev. Dr. Myers was re-elected to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, published at Charleston, S. C. The Rev. H. N. McFieire, Editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, was elected Editor of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, and the Rev. G. Gilkeson, of the *Texas Advocate*, was elected to fill his place in New Orleans. The Virginia Conference Delegation has two nominees for the Richmond *Christian Advocate*—namely the Rev. John E. Edwards, of Lynchburg, and the Rev. Leo. Ross, of Lynchburg. The Rev. Mr. Edwards was nominated by the *majority*—Mr. Ross by the *minority*. Mr. Edwards arose and said that he was obliged to his Delegation for the nomination, but that he preferred the regular pastoral work that he had declined Editorship before, without debating the question for a moment. He was happy as a pastor, and wanted no office, and begged respectfully to decline the nomination, and asked permission to make a nomination that he knew would be acceptable to the *majority*, nominating himself a man, he said, of fine education, of singularly mature judgment, and every way qualified for the chair.—"The Rev. John C. Granberry" said he, is the man, and he expressed the wish that the Conference would accept the nomination.

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#### THE MARYLAND CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

We learn from Washington that the committee on elections in the House of Representatives have decided against Mr. J. Morrison Harris' right to the seat contested by Mr. Wm. Pickney White, of Baltimore, for the third congressional district of Maryland. The report of the committee has yet to be acted upon by the House. Mr. White, it will be recollect, contested Mr. Harris' seat on account of the alleged great frauds upon the ballot-box at some of the wards in this city. A correspondent writes us from Washington on the subject, as follows:

The chairman, it is understood, will report to the House on Tuesday next that Mr. Harris was not legally elected, with a resolution declaring the seat vacant, and requesting the Speaker to issue his warrant for a new election for a representative in the Third Congressional District of Maryland.

The decided action of the majority of the House in the Ohio contested election case is thought to present a strong indication that the House will sustain the report of the committee, and pass the resolution presented by them.

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 31, 1858.

**TRANSIENT** Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will strictly be carried out, without respect to persons.

No notice will be taken of any.

Advertisers will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

## Outrages and Redresses.

The great topic of excitement at the present time, is found in the British outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf. These outrages consist not simply in the exercise of the exploded right of search, but also in the insolent mode and manner in which right has been exercised or asserted.

We need not recapitulate these things. They have been given to the public before, and will be easily recalled to the mind. Vessels have been boarded by the boats of British Cruisers while lying in the Spanish harbor of Sagua la Grande, near the mouth of the river of the same name, on the North coast of the Island of Cuba. Vessels going their way, in the pursuit of their legitimate business, on the common highway of nations, have been fired at, brought to, and subjected to detention and search. The number of these acts of asserted jurisdiction by British Cruisers over American merchantmen is quite large, and the reprehensibility of the acts of said Cruisers, in some of the cases, at least, beyond question.

Naturally, our people and our public authorities are excited. Both houses of Congress have taken the matter in hand. The Executive has taken vigorous measures to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future. The bill introduced by Senator Douglass—the report from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, the tone of the members of the Senate and of the House, the aroused sentiment of the country, all show that these outrages persisted in or unbroken for, will be regarded by the United States as *cuncta belli*.

So it is that we are in the enjoyment of a very considerable excitement, and a very reasonable and proper one, too. An excitement with just enough war in it to give it piquancy, and enough guarantee for peace to prevent any serious anxiety on the part of those who would regard the necessity of resorting to hostilities.—The British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, is understood as depreciating the aggressive acts of the "Styx" and the "Bazaar" as freely as our own Cabinet Ministers. A new Administration is in power in England, who will find no difficulty in disavowing the acts of the officers of these vessels, even if they did act under the authority of Lord Palmerston's Government, which is somewhat questionable. We can really enter into the peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of the whole matter being promptly effected, the more so as there is every reason to point to such a settlement, and every motive to induce it. And we trust and believe, that the settlement, when effected, will be no more patching up of a past difficulty, but such a full understanding as will remove all chance of such a contingency arising in the future. We cannot afford to be worried and bothered as we have been. Our dignity as a nation forbids our longer submitting to the existence of a state of things which renders the recurrence of such things chronic and periodical. This last remnant of the arrogant assumptions of England must be finally abandoned, and all our entanglements arising out of treaties for the suppression of the slave trade must be put an end to. It is time that they were.

It is a little remarkable that all, or nearly all our fuses about slavery, real or supposititious, occur with vessels owned at the North, and commanded by Northern Captains—that much of this trade is really in the hands of the holy-free-soldiers of New York, Boston and Providence; and it is wrong that a section which considers itself bound in conscience to array itself against the vested rights and established institutions of the South, should take the lead in carrying on a trade in slaves which is contrary to the laws of their own country. We have remarked this. Some papers at the South, chiefly in New Orleans, put out the story that slaves were being brought into Louisiana, and that the *depot* for them was on Pearl River. Instantly Greely and Company were in arms. It was awful that labor of this kind should be brought into a portion of their own country where it is really needed. But it is not at all so awful that nearly all the slaves bringing cargoes to Cuba and Brazil should be built, and, in fact, if not in form, owned by the cities of the North, whence Greely and company fulminate these *anathemas*. We are no puritans about such things, but truly it would not grieve us one bit if every Northern free-soul vessel engaged in the slave-trade were confiscated to-morrow, even if it resulted in the ruin of the owners. There be men who go to Church and pray ostentatiously against the awful institutions of the South—men who spread themselves with Sumner and admire Banks and reverence Giddings, who yet reap large profits from interests they hold in Slave ventures—men who howl over the hoax of this New Orleans Delta with its Slave depot on Pearl River, who, nevertheless, are deep into the mysteries of the Cuban slave-trade. With these people we have no sympathy, and if they alone could suffer we would almost be inclined to waive the principle that demands for our flag immunity from interference. But they cannot be thus singled out, and thence it comes that the principle, so dear to our pride and our independence, must be rigidly vindicated and its policy enforced.

The commerce of the world has passed through a terrible ordeal. The crisis of the disease is over, but we are still suffering under the prostration which has been its natural result. Quiet, peace, confidence, stability, are all necessary to enable the commercial world to acquire a healthful vigor, and to permit the functions of trade to have a healthful development. No government is disposed, recklessly or needlessly, to interpose obstacles to this recuperative process, a process in which every man, woman or child has an interest here and in England. Therefore, we foresee that there will be no war, and that all fears and excitements tending that way, and thus impairing public confidence, will shortly be dispelled.

**OUSTED.**—At last the protracted contest between Messrs. Campbell and Vandallagh of Ohio, for a seat in Congress from one of the Districts of that State, has been decided in favor of Vandallagh, the contestant, and against Campbell, the sitting member. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman of some prominence, a member of the "order," and claimed at one time as a "National" American, but soon showing that his claim to nationality was little if at all better than that of his friend, Speaker Banks, by whom he was placed at the head of the House Committee of Ways and Means in the last Congress. These contested seats are queer things. Here Mr. Campbell has been recording his vote throughout on the most important questions coming before Congress. It might have been that his vote would have controlled the action of the House on the Kansas bill, and thus have seriously influenced the legislation of the country, if not actually endangered its peace; and yet it turns out that he had no right to the seat he had, or the vote he cast. Another thing is a little amusing—a nice little three thousand dollar joke—the sitting member and the contestant will both be pretty certain to draw pay for the whole time that the contest has been going on, for such is the custom.

**The Steamer Isabel**, from Havana the 25th inst., arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 27th. She brings no news of importance.

## A New Phase of the Slave Trade.

Louis Napoleon is Emperor of France, and is an ugly customer to meddle with. France owns the African colony of Algeria and is anxious to improve it. France is tired of British control about the slave-trade and slavery generally, and although not openly authorizing it or carrying it on, she does authorize and carry on what is equivalent to it, and don't care to have much disguise about it, and France has five hundred war vessels and six hundred and fifty thousand soldiers; and, as we said before, Louis Napoleon is an ugly customer, wading these terrible naval and military forces, and so England winks complacently, while, in fact so does not small slave-trading on her own hook in cooies and "apprentices" and all that sort of thing, for she has found out her mistake, and knows now that she did wrong in emancipating the slaves in her West India Colonies, by which she totally ruined her splendid tropical possessions. But to satisfy a certain kind of clamor at home, her cruisers kick up an occasional fuss in the Gulf of Mexico, by boarding American traders freighted with "Yankee notions," under the pretence of their being suspicious vessels. After the thing is over, and her zeal has been made apparent to the Exeter Hall philanthropists at home, she is ready to disavow and patch up things, until the next time, relying on the fecklessness of the American navy to prevent any sudden outbreak between the countries, than which there is nothing which she is more anxious to avoid. And generally, we might say, always, the thing is patched up, after a fashion.

But the new phase of the slave-trade—the new rival to the Southern United States is said to be developing in the French colony of Algeria. Algeria is on the South side of the Mediterranean—has a large territory with extensive bodies of fertile land—lies in the same latitude and has pretty much the same climate with the cotton states; and most important of all, has behind it a vast region filled with negroes who are forever capturing and being captured, and selling and being sold as slaves to the French in Algeria. It is asserted that France, with a strong foothold on the African continent, pushing her arms and her influence into the interior, where like the British in India, she is exempt from the surveillance and observation of other countries, is really laying the foundations of a great slave empire, mainly with the view of trying the experiment of entering into competition with the Southern States of the Union in the production of cotton. No cruisers are overhauling her slaves, for they are marched to her own frontier, and she can give to the trade and the system what name she pleases, or she can refuse to give any name, or offer any explanation. The success of her experiment must depend upon soil and climate—the other great element of cheap and abundant labor is certainly at her disposal.

**SOUTHERN MAIL.**—It would appear that one daily from New York to New Orleans, via the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, has been ordered for the coming year, commencing July 1st 1858. Also, a semi-monthly California mail by the same route and the New Orleans and Tehuantepec route to the Pacific.

It is rumored that Lord Stanhope will succeed Lord Ellenborough, and that Bulwer Lytton will take the Colonial office.

Wm. Dyer has been appointed Consul to Baltimore, and B. Tullis to Mobile.

The Bombay mail brings dates to May 24th, the news of which has been telegraphed, but is unimportant.

The commander-in-chief was about starting for Robhindur, whilst the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow.

Trade was inactive and money tight at Bombay.

The plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris, and the conference was opened about the 22d.

The Spanish ministry is not yet reorganized.

The Austrian fortifications in the Italian provinces are progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegro is claiming attention. England and France have resolved to send commissioners to effect a settlement.

The frigate Columbia still remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

**Congress.**—As the day fixed for adjournment begins to approach, some doubts arise as to whether the session may not necessarily be prolonged for a week or two beyond the period designated for its close.

Congress will, most probably, authorize the loan of fifteen millions asked for by the Treasury—some few appropriations to prevent the decay of works already constructed, will pass the usual and indispensable appropriation bills, but no more, having already killed off the Fortification appropriation bills, and although urged, will hardly authorize the expenditure of any large sums for the increase of the navy. Our fancy steam frigates are good enough in their way, but they are too expensive and draw too much water. We want lighter and cheaper vessels, and a steam gun-boat fleet.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report against the bill, providing for sundry expenses of the government for the year ending June 30th, 1859. The Patent Office appropriation for the distribution of seeds was reduced from sixty thousand to twenty thousand dollars. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated to carry on the works on the capital extension.

The House of Representatives passed the Army Appropriation Bill—the Post Office Department Bill, and the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the U. S. Mail by Sea Steamers and otherwise. Also a large number of private bills.

In the Senate on Saturday, the report and resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was taken up and debated. Messrs. Mallory, Hale, Toombs, Douglas, Hayne and Wilson participated. The feeling in the Senate went for very decisive measures, the indications being that the Naval forces of the United States should have authority to capture the vessels which had committed the billious acts complained of.

Before action was taken, the hour arrived for the consideration of the special order, to wit: the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, which was considered the balance of the day.

The House was mainly occupied on Saturday with personal claims. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill to restrain and repress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States. Mr. Garrett, of Va., objected and the bill lies over.

**OUR NEIGHBORS.**—Our neighbors of the *Herold* think something can be made for the opposition, in the way of getting up a wish in the Democratic party of this County.—The fuss is parent to the thought and will both prove visionary. The Democrats of New Hanover County have had too much experience of that sort of thing to be readily taken in by it. They are not now going to be stirred up to any "sudden flood of mutiny" against each other, nor will they sanction any attempt looking that way.

Personal feelings about one thing and another may, and no doubt, will arise, but sixteen hundred men are not going to get mad about one, two, three, four, five, or dozen men. In mere personal feelings, interests or aspirations, few people have really any interest, while all true Democrats have a common interest in the success of their party and its principles. We apprehend no difficulty and can give our anxious neighbors no hope whatever.

**THE W. R. DOUGLAS.—ARREST OF THE LITTLE GIANT.**—Information having reached Washington on Wednesday last that O. Jennings Wise of this city and Mr. Douglas were about to fight a duel, officers were put on the track, and Mr. Wise was captured. The officers proceeded to the Senate chamber of the United States, and bidding their time, laid hold of the Senator from Illinois, and it was not without a good deal of positive asseveration that he was able to show them that he was not in the field. The real party was Mr. Douglas, who represents King William in the Virginia Senate, and the mistake evidently arises from the party implicated not being described with sufficient accuracy.

**THE STEAMER ISABEL.**—The steamer Isabel, from Havana the 25th inst., arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 27th. She brings no news of importance.

**Congress is hurrying through with things pretty fast.** Andrew Johnson's homestead bill has been postponed until next January. That is, it has been thrown overboard this time. We do hope that the day for such miserable demagoguery is over. We like a good many things in Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, but there are also a great many things that we do not like, and these homestead bills, and other demagoguical affairs, are among the things that we don't like. They are humbugs, and we might as well say so. They are agrarian in their character. They are not in accordance with the spirit of our representative Democracy, or of individual independence.

The Navy appropriation bill has been passed by the House. The remaining appropriation bills are under consideration, and will shortly be acted on.

**PAUL C. CAMERON, Esq.**, is the Democratic nominee for the Senate, and John W. Norwood, and Dr. Price Jones for the Commons, from Orange County.

For the Journal.

## Democratic Meeting.

A gavel notice to a meeting of the Democrats of Rocky Point District was held at the house of Mrs. Armstrong, on Saturday, May 29th, 1858.

On motion, D. McIntire was called to the Chair, and T. H. Tappert appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to appoint delegates to our County Convention, to meet in Wilmington on Tuesday of June Court, to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature.

On motion of Dr. W. J. Hand, a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. W. J. Hand, John N. Bowden, and Thos. A. McLendon, who, after a few minutes' absence, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That we approve of the nomination of Hon. John W. Ellis our candidate, and pledge ourselves to use our influence in his election; and that Rocky Point will give him an undivided support in August next.

**Resolved**, That we disapprove the course taken by Mr. McRae of distribution; we are in favor of the public lands remaining in possession of the General Government for the purpose of sustaining the same.

**Resolved**, That we approve and adopt the course of our representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, not only on the Kansas, but on all other questions that have been before Congress.

**On motion** of Mr. Thos. A. McLendon, Dr. W. J. Hand, and N. J. Bowden, and D. McIntire, were selected to represent the county in the next Legislature.

On motion of Dr. W. J. Hand, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. McINTIRE, Chairman.

THOS. H. TATE, Secretary.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

**NEW YORK.** May 27.—The steamer Africa arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst.

The Derby minister has been sustained in the House of Lords by nine majority against resolutions of censure.

The debate was still progressing in the House of Commons.

It is rumored that Lord Stanhope will succeed Lord Ellenborough, and that Bulwer Lytton will take the Colonial office.

Wm. Dyer has been appointed Consul to Baltimore, and B. Tullis to Mobile.

The Bombay mail brings dates to May 24th, the news of which has been telegraphed, but is unimportant.

The commander-in-chief was about starting for Robhindur, whilst the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow.

Trade was inactive and money tight at Bombay.

The plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris, and the conference was opened about the 22d.

The Spanish ministry is not yet reorganized.

The Austrian fortifications in the Italian provinces are progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegro is claiming attention. England and France have resolved to send commissioners to effect a settlement.

The frigate Columbia still remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

## Further Foreign News.

**NEW YORK.** May 27.—The following by telegraph from London to Liverpool is the latest foreign news:

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—London, Saturday Morning.

**May 15.**—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says: "We have now a hot-wetter campaign, upon our hands. The Sepoys, some three thousand excepted, having escaped, are swarming Rohilkund and the provinces east of Benares. Barely overflows with them."

**NEMA SAHIB.**—Nema Sahib has a strong body of cavalry, in which he repels great confidence; also some 25,000 Sepoys and an armed rabble.

**THE CO. OF THE "MARINA FLORA."**—The Co. of the "Marina Flora," in the Supreme Court of the United States, reported in 11 Wheaton, page 1, and in the English Co. of the "Le London," do. by Mr. Stowell, vol. 17, and reported in Dodge's Admiralty Reports, vol. 2, page 210. They are founded on two simple elementary principles of public law: First, in the equality of all independent States; and, second, the common use, by all recognized States of the open sea as a highway in time of war.

**THE CHINESE.**—The Chinese find these principles admitted and enforced by the armed forces of a foreign nation, on that common highway of the world, the open sea, the committee of the members of the civilized world, touching the freedom of the seas, and the right of all nations to use the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which they have been subjected by a disclaimer of informed wrong or by rebuke of the officer offending; but the continuous and persevering character of the aggressions now brought to the notice of the country, committed by a Power with whom we are at war, to arouse the just indignation of the people, and to call in the opinion of the committee, for the prompt and efficient measures to arrest at once, and to fix, and to end, the aggressions of the Chinese.

**THE CHINESE.**—The Chinese find these principles admitted and enforced by the armed forces of a foreign nation, on that common highway of the world, the open sea, the committee of the members of the civilized world, touching the freedom of the seas, and the right of all nations to use the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which they have been subjected by a disclaimer of informed wrong or by rebuke of the officer offending; but the continuous and persevering character of the aggressions now brought to the notice of the country, committed by a Power with whom we are at war, to arouse the just indignation of the people, and to call in the opinion of the committee, for the prompt and efficient measures to arrest at once, and to fix, and to end, the aggressions of the Chinese.

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